6/20/88 54205-1 A

Minnesota Labor Market Review

Quarterly Issue
May 1988

IN THIS ISSUE

Unemployment rates drop substantially in nearly all of Minnesota while employment grows moderately.

The college graduates most in demand: Their majors and some sample starting wages.

Benefit costs to employers are on the rise.

What high school graduates are doing one year later.

Newly released per capita income figures for Minnesota counties show that the highest incomes are in the Twin-Cities area while the fastest income growth occurs outside of it.

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The 26 page Minnesota Labor Market Review is published quarterly by the Research and Statistics Office of the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 390 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. The 8 page Review is published during the other eight months. Copies are available without charge by writing the editor.

Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the state are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed 8 double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Analysis of National & State Economic Conditions

Nation

By Ben Boyle

April's Unemployment Rate Lowest In 14 Years; Payroll Employment Rises Modestly

A large drop in unemployment in April brought the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to its lowest level since June 1974. The adjusted rate fell to 5.4 percent in April from 5.6 percent in March and was down from 6.3 percent in April 1987. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment climbed by only 174,000 in April after monthly gains averaging 350,000 in the first quarter. Although the April payroll employment gain was the smallest since last September, manufacturing employment picked up in April, rising by 44,000 after average monthly increase of 17,000 in the first three months. The largest gains within manufacturing were in nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment and printing and publishing.

Other Barometers Give Mixed Picture In April

Although the growth of real gross national product for the first quarter was revised upward and industrial production rose briskly in April, other indicators were sluggish. Retail sales fell in April while personal spending and personal income changed little. However, personal income and spending were affected by bonus payments, tax bills, and an early Easter. Total housing starts rose but starts for single family units fell sharply.

State

Unemployment Rate Falls For The Third Month In April

The state's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.8 percent in March to 3.8 percent in April, the lowest rate since the 3.4 percent in October 1979 and well below the 5.6 percent of April 1987. The rate averaged 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1988 and 6.7 percent in the first three months of 1987.

Wage And Salary Employment Shows Slower Growth In The First Quarter

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a modest 8,900 in the first quarter after a large gain of 25,200 in the fourth quarter of 1987. Most of the slower growth was in the manufacturing, service industry and government sectors. Employment in mining and construction declined substantially in the first quarter. In April, adjusted payroll employment did not grow at all as increases in nondurable goods manufacturing and government were offset by declines in mining and construction. A large part of the April growth in nondurable goods was the sugar refining component of the food and kindred products industry. Over the year payroll employment has risen by 53,000 Or 2.7 percent. The largest over-the-year gains were in the services industry (19,800), manufacturing (13,100) and trade (11,500). Within the services industry, the biggest increases were in the business, health and social services sectors. In manufacturing, the fastest growth was in electrical machinery, lumber and wood products, and printing and publishing.

Labor Force and Establishment Data

	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	I QTR 1988	Percent Change from		I QTR 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2,246.8	-2.1	1.4	119,881	-0.5	1.6
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121,142	0.5	1.7
Employment						
Actual	2,123.7	-2.5	2.7	112,489	-1.1	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114,214	0.6	2.6
Unemployment						
Actual	123.2	4.9	-16.7	7,392	9.9	-12.2
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,928	-2.2	-12.1
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	5.5	7.8	-17.9	6.2	10.7	-12.7
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	-3.4	-13.6
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.8	0.2	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	1.5	1.1	2.7	4.2	1.6	3.1
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	83.5	-0.8	-0.1	83.5	-0.1	0.9
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment (Seasonally adjusted)	1,999.3	0.6	3.2	104,259	0.9	3.1
Mining	7.1	-0.3	30.1	750	-1.3	4.2
Construction	80.3	-2.2	-1.3	5,162	1.6	2.5
Manufacturing	385.5	1.5	3.6	19,412	0.5	2.3
Durables	228.8	1.8	4.2	11,410	0.4	2.1
Nondurables	156.7	1.1	2.6	8,002	0.5	2.5
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	101.8	0.6	2.0	5,504	0.9	3.5
Trade	497.4	0.9	2.7	24,590	1.2	3.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	122.7	1.0	3.6	6,688	0.5	2.9
Services	486.6	0.5	4.8	24,845	1.4	4.6
Government	317.9	0.0	2.3	17,308	0.5	2.1
Average Weekly Hours (Seasonally adjusted)						
Mining	43.9	-0.7	5.5	41.5	-2.6	-1.4
Construction	37.7	-2.1	-6.5	36.6	-3.2	-1.3
Manufacturing	40.4	-1.5	-0.2	41.0	-0.5	0.0
Durables	41.4	-1.9	-1.4	41.6	-0.5	0.0
Nondurables	38.9	-1.5	0.5	40.2	-0.5	0.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	36.1	-2.4	-0.3	39.0	-0.3	-0.3
Trade	29.1	-1.0	-0.3	31.2	-0.3	-0.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.1	-0.3	-0.6
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.6	0.3	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.88	0.3	-3.7	12.63	1.5	0.4
Construction	15.90	2.7	2.8	12.84	0.4	2.2
Manufacturing	10.43	0.1	0.8	10.07	0.6	2.3
Durables	10.67	-0.5	0.0	10.62	0.5	2.2
Nondurables	10.11	1.0	1.8	9.30	0.6	2.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	12.58	-0.2	4.7	12.15	0.1	2.0
Trade	7.82	0.3	1.8	7.24	1.5	2.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.04	1.9	3.9
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.79	1.3	4.6

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,991.0**	**1,963.8**	**1,937.5**	**1.4**	**2.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**381.0**	**378.2**	**368.3**	**0.7**	**3.4**	**424.85**	**414.56**	**10.49**	**10.39**	**40.5**	**39.9**
Durable Goods	227.4	225.7	218.7	0.7	4.0	449.35	441.25	10.75	10.71	41.8	41.2
Lumber and Furniture	22.1	21.8	19.6	1.6	13.1	448.49	459.78	11.71	11.85	38.3	38.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.3	7.4	8.3	12.9	-0.1	419.02	393.75	10.27	10.50	40.8	37.5
Primary Metals	6.8	6.8	6.3	0.4	7.6	448.22	415.80	9.66	9.45	46.4	44.0
Fabricated Metals	34.1	33.9	32.5	0.6	4.9	516.67	494.84	11.96	11.81	43.2	41.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.0	80.0	79.6	-0.1	0.4	478.50	462.04	11.18	11.08	42.8	41.7
Office and Computing	38.4	38.4	40.1	-0.2	-4.3	512.78	525.98	11.87	11.90	43.2	44.2
Electrical Machinery	29.5	29.6	27.3	-0.4	7.8	355.72	356.75	8.74	8.68	40.7	41.1
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.3	9.7	0.7	7.6	542.87	499.48	12.31	11.67	44.1	42.8
Scientific Instruments	30.8	30.4	29.7	1.1	3.5	415.49	420.51	9.94	10.06	41.8	41.8
Misc. Manufacturing	5.4	5.5	5.7	-0.5	-3.9	417.37	417.33	10.28	10.33	40.6	40.4
Nondurable Goods	153.6	152.5	149.6	0.7	2.7	394.06	380.85	10.13	9.97	38.9	38.2
Food and Kindred	44.0	43.5	42.7	1.1	3.0	356.71	346.24	9.17	8.97	38.9	38.6
Textiles and Apparel	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.7	1.5	275.50	242.53	7.25	6.89	38.0	35.2
Paper and Allied	32.3	32.1	32.3	0.6	0.1	496.34	483.72	11.96	11.60	41.5	41.7
Printing and Publishing	46.5	46.2	44.7	0.7	4.1	387.76	370.13	10.48	10.31	37.0	35.9
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.9	10.8	10.7	1.5	2.4	476.40	454.35	12.00	11.68	39.7	38.9
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.2	15.3	14.7	-0.8	3.6	347.60	321.15	8.80	8.61	39.5	37.3
Nonmanufacturing	**1,610.0**	**1,585.6**	**1,569.2**	**1.5**	**2.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.3	25.2	553.19	526.32	13.14	13.06	42.1	40.3
Metal Mining	5.1	5.1	3.6	0.6	41.9	591.90	583.95	13.96	14.49	42.4	40.3
Construction	72.0	64.6	75.8	11.4	-5.0	601.65	606.03	15.75	15.46	38.2	39.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	101.0	100.5	99.4	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	67.1	66.7	66.4	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.6	25.6	25.7	-0.2	-0.7	403.20	412.95	12.80	12.11	31.5	34.1
Comm. & Public Util.	33.9	33.8	33.0	0.2	2.5	573.46	566.95	14.78	14.50	38.8	39.1
Trade	492.6	484.0	481.2	1.8	2.4	228.44	223.78	7.85	7.69	29.1	29.1
Wholesale	123.1	121.4	120.2	1.4	2.5	415.34	408.19	10.76	10.63	38.6	38.4
Retail	369.5	362.7	361.1	1.9	2.3	173.58	171.46	6.60	6.47	26.3	26.5
Building Materials	17.1	16.0	17.1	7.0	-0.2	314.44	318.82	8.43	8.64	37.3	36.9
General Merchandise	54.1	54.2	52.6	-0.3	2.8	148.75	133.81	6.25	5.67	23.8	23.6
Food Stores	49.8	49.4	47.8	0.8	4.3	192.87	198.80	7.17	7.10	26.9	28.0
Automotive	40.3	39.5	39.4	2.2	2.4	325.97	317.71	9.08	8.61	35.9	36.9
Apparel	19.2	19.0	18.7	1.1	2.8	115.56	117.62	5.40	5.07	21.4	23.2
Home Furnishings	16.7	16.7	16.0	0.1	4.7	246.02	212.28	7.86	7.32	31.3	29.0
Eating and Drinking	124.5	120.0	122.5	3.7	1.6	105.95	99.58	4.73	4.61	22.4	21.6
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	122.5	122.0	118.4	0.4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	56.5	56.8	54.9	-0.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	45.6	45.4	43.7	0.4	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	20.4	19.9	19.8	2.5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	487.4	481.5	467.8	1.2	4.2						
Personal Services	25.8	25.5	25.0	1.2	3.3						
Business Services	95.3	94.0	89.0	1.3	7.1						
Repair Services	20.1	20.1	19.3	0.3	4.5						
Health Services	151.7	151.5	147.0	0.1	3.2						
Hospitals	52.4	52.1	50.7	0.6	3.3						
Nursing Homes	40.8	41.2	41.0	-1.0	-0.4						
Legal Services	14.7	14.6	14.0	0.8	5.3						
Private Education	26.7	26.7	26.6	-0.1	0.3						
Government	327.8	326.6	321.3	0.4	2.0						
Federal	34.0	33.8	32.9	0.5	3.3						
State	82.7	81.3	80.2	1.7	3.1						
Education	45.8	44.9	44.6	2.0	2.7						
Local	211.1	211.5	208.2	-0.2	1.4						
Education	116.6	117.4	114.7	-0.7	1.7						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Analysis of Local Conditions

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Drops In April

The Twin Cities metropolitan area unemployment rate declined seven-tenths of a percent between March and April to reach 3.0 percent. While a decrease was expected between these two months, this was the largest decline during this time period since 1981. Seasonal factors such as increased construction activity were largely responsible.

Employment Increases In Certain Major Industry Sectors

Total wage and salary employment increased by 13,000 between March and April and contributed to the increase of 39,600 jobs since April, 1987. Most of the monthly increase took place in nonmanufacturing industries, although a modest gain occurred among manufacturing firms. Construction employment rose by 4,100 between March and April as building and highway projects got fully underway. The services sector added 4,300 jobs, and employment in retail sales rose by 2,100 after several months of declines.

The diversity of industries experiencing gains demonstrated the overall strength of the area's economy. However, certain data showed that not all aspects of the Twin Cities employment situation have improved as much as the declining unemployment rate might indicate. Average weekly earnings were up only slightly in April, and average weekly hours worked rose minimally. Also, the number of persons claiming unemployment benefits in April remained close to the year ago level. Still, the increases in wage and salary employment have to be considered positive economic news.

It is not likely that the Twin Cities area unemployment rate will decline much further in the immediate future, although a small reduction is possible in May. The end of the school year will release large numbers of students and graduates into the labor force, not all of whom will be employed right away. The result will be the expected rise in June's unemployment rate.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,328,280	1,302,891	1,270,012	41,526	50,526	57,197	3.0	3.7	4.3
REGION 11	1,248,032	1,224,176	1,192,690	37,480	44,721	52,175	2.9	3.5	4.2
Anoka	125,050	122,660	119,505	4,379	5,353	6,220	3.4	4.2	4.9
Carver	22,936	22,497	21,918	675	918	930	2.9	3.9	4.1
Dakota	131,521	129,007	125,689	4,113	5,143	5,721	3.0	3.8	4.4
Hennepin	600,446	588,969	573,821	17,010	19,579	23,837	2.8	3.2	4.0
Ramsey	271,379	266,191	259,345	8,133	9,557	11,393	2.9	3.5	4.2
Scott	26,981	26,466	25,785	1,140	1,519	1,468	4.1	5.4	5.4
Washington	69,719	68,386	66,627	2,030	2,652	2,606	2.8	3.7	3.8
Chisago	13,672	13,411	13,066	843	1,180	1,028	5.8	8.1	7.3
Isanti	11,791	11,565	11,268	553	733	851	4.5	6.0	7.0
Wright	31,216	30,620	29,832	1,723	2,411	1,851	5.2	7.3	5.8
St. Croix, WI	23,569	23,119	23,156	927	1,481	1,292	3.8	6.0	5.3
Bloomington	56,593	55,511	54,083	1,525	1,721	2,111	2.6	3.0	3.8
Minneapolis	209,355	205,353	200,071	6,649	7,493	9,423	3.1	3.5	4.5
St. Paul	144,071	141,317	137,682	4,942	5,824	7,105	3.3	4.0	4.9

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1304.9**	**1291.9**	**1265.3**	**1.0**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**258.4**	**257.6**	**250.6**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**453.29**	**447.83**	**11.11**	**11.14**	**40.8**	**40.2**
Durable Goods	161.4	161.0	155.7	0.3	3.7	471.94	465.22	11.21	11.21	42.1	41.5
Lumber and Furniture	9.4	9.3	9.0	1.1	4.9	475.38	496.52	12.51	12.57	38.0	39.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.4	3.1	3.2	8.2	4.9	481.07	477.92	11.24	12.61	42.8	37.9
Primary Metals	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.1	2.9	453.15	415.71	9.50	9.30	47.7	44.7
Fabricated Metals	26.3	26.1	25.3	0.6	3.7	540.14	524.52	12.62	12.40	42.8	42.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	63.4	63.5	62.1	-0.2	2.1	489.63	467.32	11.44	11.18	42.8	41.8
Office and Computing	31.8	31.9	32.0	-0.3	-0.8	486.64	484.83	11.37	11.12	42.8	43.6
Electrical Machinery	16.7	16.8	15.2	-1.0	10.0	351.16	364.19	8.89	9.22	39.5	39.5
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.5	1.0	5.3	705.60	653.76	15.68	14.40	45.0	45.4
Scientific Instruments	28.5	28.2	27.4	1.0	4.2	426.78	427.03	10.21	10.39	41.8	41.1
Misc. Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.2	-5.2	436.96	441.84	10.33	10.52	42.3	42.0
Nondurable Goods	97.0	96.6	95.0	0.3	2.1	427.05	422.07	10.95	11.02	39.0	38.3
Food and Kindred	18.2	18.1	17.9	0.8	2.1	468.29	433.70	11.23	10.63	41.7	40.8
Textiles and Apparel	2.2	2.1	2.1	5.6	6.7	257.80	250.76	6.93	6.87	37.2	36.5
Paper and Allied	25.0	25.0	25.1	0.3	-0.3	451.04	450.96	11.39	11.19	39.6	40.3
Printing and Publishing	32.0	31.9	31.1	0.3	2.8	390.55	406.20	10.70	11.41	36.5	35.6
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.1	9.0	8.9	1.4	2.2	525.76	505.29	13.21	12.89	39.8	39.2
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.4	10.5	9.9	-2.1	5.0	395.75	367.35	9.82	9.77	40.3	37.6
Nonmanufacturing	**1046.5**	**1034.3**	**1014.7**	**1.2**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.7	14.4	-15.8	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	49.7	45.8	51.3	8.6	-3.1	640.68	650.93	16.86	17.04	38.0	38.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	71.2	70.8	68.9	0.6	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.4	48.3	47.8	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.8	15.8	-0.4	-0.5	387.35	401.89	13.22	13.22	29.3	30.4
Comm. & Public Util.	22.8	22.5	21.1	1.5	8.2	573.39	560.95	14.74	14.31	38.9	39.2
Trade	318.6	315.9	309.9	0.9	2.8	254.90	245.15	8.67	8.31	29.4	29.5
Wholesale	86.1	85.5	81.3	0.7	5.9	446.91	437.34	11.43	11.33	39.1	38.6
Retail	232.5	230.4	228.6	0.9	1.7	193.57	187.60	7.36	7.00	26.3	26.8
Building Materials	10.4	9.9	10.0	5.2	3.4	334.15	344.56	9.52	9.44	35.1	36.5
General Merchandise	38.3	38.5	38.1	-0.6	0.3	158.27	151.73	6.54	5.95	24.2	25.5
Food Stores	26.7	26.8	27.3	-0.3	-2.1	246.12	240.70	8.79	8.30	28.0	29.0
Automotive	23.4	23.3	22.8	0.5	2.8	397.71	386.67	10.72	9.94	37.1	38.9
Apparel	12.6	12.6	12.4	-0.2	1.3	109.75	112.14	5.46	5.24	20.1	21.4
Home Furnishings	11.7	11.6	11.2	0.5	4.5	241.64	179.09	7.82	6.56	30.9	27.3
Eating and Drinking	79.1	77.0	77.5	2.8	2.0	120.64	105.93	5.41	4.95	22.3	21.4
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.8	95.3	91.1	0.5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.5	41.5	38.3	0.2	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.9	37.9	36.7	-0.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.4	16.0	16.1	2.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	329.6	325.3	318.5	1.3	3.5						
Personal Services	18.2	17.9	18.1	1.4	0.6						
Business Services	79.6	79.0	77.3	0.8	3.0						
Repair Services	15.1	15.1	14.3	0.3	5.5						
Health Services	85.4	85.5	82.8	-0.1	3.2						
Hospitals	30.6	30.7	30.4	-0.1	0.9						
Nursing Homes	22.1	22.2	21.6	-0.6	2.2						
Legal Services	11.6	11.5	11.0	0.4	5.3						
Private Education	15.8	16.2	15.6	-2.5	0.8						
Government	181.0	180.7	174.3	0.2	3.8						
Federal	20.7	20.7	19.7	0.1	5.3						
State	55.5	55.5	52.9	0.0	4.9						
Education	30.6	30.8	29.2	-0.6	5.0						
Local	104.8	104.5	101.7	0.3	3.0						
Education	57.6	57.6	56.4	0.0	2.2						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
St. Cloud MSA	91,732	89,044	85,401	4,111	5,349	5,838	4.3	5.7	6.4
REGION 1	40,231	38,423	37,658	3,152	4,042	4,505	7.3	9.5	10.7
Kittson	2,461	2,272	2,293	206	284	341	7.7	11.1	12.9
Marshall	4,453	4,179	4,234	600	868	884	11.9	17.2	17.3
Norman	3,622	3,284	3,397	246	330	341	6.4	9.1	9.1
Pennington	6,129	5,797	5,724	494	652	632	7.5	10.1	9.9
Polk	13,830	13,742	13,120	1,057	1,143	1,494	7.1	7.7	10.2
Red Lake	1,488	1,354	1,383	233	299	366	13.5	18.1	20.9
Roseau	8,248	7,795	7,507	316	466	447	3.7	5.6	5.6
REGION 2	29,190	27,185	27,274	2,209	2,824	3,065	7.0	9.4	10.1
Beltrami	15,300	14,484	14,423	917	1,069	1,349	5.7	6.9	8.6
Clearwater	3,175	2,946	3,041	488	749	639	13.3	20.3	17.4
Hubbard	6,687	5,929	6,164	514	645	665	7.1	9.8	9.7
Lake of Woods	1,772	1,700	1,519	103	123	158	5.5	6.7	9.4
Mahnomen	2,256	2,126	2,127	187	238	254	7.7	10.1	10.7
REGION 4	93,576	89,482	88,146	4,788	6,397	6,839	4.9	6.7	7.2
Becker	13,571	12,678	12,448	924	1,266	1,145	6.4	9.1	8.4
Clay	25,062	24,412	23,894	1,076	1,314	1,542	4.1	5.1	6.1
Douglas	14,686	14,203	13,703	672	777	842	4.4	5.2	5.8
Grant	2,741	2,601	2,620	155	226	218	5.4	8.0	7.7
Otter Tail	22,543	21,493	21,525	1,323	1,887	2,119	5.5	8.1	9.0
Pope	4,420	4,084	4,088	261	352	327	5.6	7.9	7.4
Stevens	5,194	5,016	4,754	135	235	237	2.5	4.5	4.7
Traverse	2,122	1,919	2,008	81	136	143	3.7	6.6	6.6
Wilkin	3,237	3,076	3,106	161	204	266	4.7	6.2	7.9
REGION 5	55,460	51,983	52,338	3,857	4,899	5,293	6.5	8.6	9.2
Cass	7,607	7,042	7,262	751	935	1,062	9.0	11.7	12.8
Crow Wing	19,585	18,380	18,603	1,144	1,444	1,667	5.5	7.3	8.2
Morrison	13,400	12,369	12,334	955	1,235	1,194	6.7	9.1	8.8
Todd	10,139	9,703	9,478	742	889	971	6.8	8.4	9.3
Wadena	4,729	4,489	4,661	265	396	399	5.3	8.1	7.9
REGION 6E	53,120	50,068	49,310	2,415	3,094	3,556	4.3	5.8	6.7
Kandiyohi	18,763	17,734	17,390	759	972	1,082	3.9	5.2	5.9
McLeod	16,761	15,930	15,596	543	730	834	3.1	4.4	5.1
Meeker	8,414	7,978	7,789	560	764	809	6.2	8.7	9.4
Renville	9,182	8,426	8,535	553	628	831	5.7	6.9	8.9
REGION 7E	49,375	47,337	46,293	3,133	4,265	4,167	6.0	8.3	8.3
Chisago	13,672	13,411	13,066	843	1,180	1,028	5.8	8.1	7.3
Isanti	11,791	11,565	11,268	553	733	851	4.5	6.0	7.0
Kanabec	5,494	5,237	5,145	523	619	576	8.7	10.6	10.1
Mille Lacs	8,867	8,474	7,960	534	697	722	5.7	7.6	8.3
Pine	9,551	8,650	8,854	680	1,036	990	6.6	10.7	10.1
REGION 7W	122,948	119,664	115,233	5,834	7,760	7,689	4.5	6.1	6.3
Benton	14,405	13,983	13,411	675	891	947	4.5	6.0	6.6
Sherburne	17,292	16,785	16,098	930	1,202	1,161	5.1	6.7	6.7
Stearns	60,035	58,276	55,892	2,506	3,256	3,730	4.0	5.3	6.3
Wright	31,216	30,620	29,832	1,723	2,411	1,851	5.2	7.3	5.8

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	71,724	70,809	68,596	1.3	4.6
Total Manufacturing	12,216	12,253	11,758	-0.3	3.9
Durable Goods	6,929	6,890	6,831	0.6	1.4
Nondurable Goods	5,287	5,363	4,927	-1.4	7.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	59,508	58,556	56,838	1.6	4.7
Construction & Mining	3,900	3,388	3,588	15.1	8.7
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,407	3,430	3,391	-0.7	0.5
Total Trade	21,658	21,603	20,571	0.3	5.3
Wholesale Trade	3,529	3,495	3,409	1.0	3.5
Retail Trade	18,129	18,108	17,162	0.1	5.6
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,401	2,395	2,302	0.3	4.3
Total Services	14,406	14,559	14,355	-1.1	0.4
Health Services	5,170	5,173	4,860	0.0	6.4
Other Services	9,236	9,386	9,495	-1.6	-2.7
Government	13,736	13,181	12,631	4.2	8.7

Unemployment Drops Over The Month And Year While Jobs Increase

More people worked in Central and Northwest Minnesota than during a month or year ago, and fewer were jobless. Labor force statistics, while often vulnerable to substantial sampling error, indicate that since last April, total employment has risen between 6.0 and 7.7 percent among the various regions. Additionally, unemployment rates purportedly have dropped dramatically. April's 4.3 percent unemployment rate (if accurate) is the lowest for April since at least 1970. Then the rate was 4.7 percent.

During the three months of 1988 the St. Cloud MSA's nonfarm payroll employment has exceeded that of the same month last year by five to six percent. The over-the-year increase this April was 4.6 percent, or 3,128 jobs. (Officially, total employment rose by 7.4 percent in the MSA). Despite some industries losing jobs since March, employment in the MSA also rose over the month, but much of this was usual seasonal gains such as construction's 15.1 percent increase.

Compared to last year, government and construction and mining each employed 8.7 percent more workers. Together, they added roughly 1,400 new jobs. Nondurable goods manufacturing jobs rose by 360 (up 7.3%), and 967 additional jobs were created in retail trade (up 5.6%). Other services was the only industry to lose jobs over the year (down 2.7%).

Retail trade is often cited as the MSA's fastest employment gainer. In fact, over the last 10 years, services has grown faster, by a prodigious 67.8 percent, to generate 5,819 new jobs. Retail trade grew second fastest at 56.2 percent, but being larger, created 6,523 new jobs. In April 1978, 16.8 percent of the MSA's nonfarm payroll workers were in services. Now 20.1 percent are. The corresponding proportion for retail trade was 22.7 percent in 1978 and 25.3 percent now.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

More Jobs And Less Unemployment In Northeast Minnesota

According to official labor force estimates (which are often vulnerable to substantial sampling error), in every county of Northeast Minnesota, employment rose over the month and year while unemployment declined. In Duluth, for example, total employment increased by nearly one thousand jobs over the month (up 2.8%) to net it 1,838 more jobs (up 5.4%) than during April last year.

Unemployment rates (if accurate) portray a substantial drop in joblessness over the month and year across the entire region. Never since 1980, for example, when labor force estimates were first developed for Duluth, has April's unemployment rate been this low. The next lowest rate occurred in April last year at 6.9 percent.

The net effect of the increase in employment and the decrease in unemployment was to keep the region's labor force level even with last year, and to net Duluth a 3.6 percent increase.

Nonfarm payroll employment data tells a somewhat different story. It says that although Duluth's employment rose slightly over the month, it dropped over the year by 1.3 percent. Excluded from nonfarm payroll data are agricultural, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Whether the difference in trends can be attributed to these categories of workers is not clear.

It took only three of Duluth's industries to overpower employment gains elsewhere. The great job loser was construction. Last year it employed 2,281 workers. This April only 993 were left because the flury of building activity present during most of 1987 generally wound down by last winter. Even since March, construction employment has dropped 9.1 percent. The two other industries with fewer jobs than last April were nondurable goods manufacturing (down 3.5%) and wholesale trade (down 3.7%).

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
REGION 3	127,463	124,265	121,571	9,549	10,853	15,472	7.0	8.0	11.3
Aitkin	4,835	4,563	4,654	518	655	732	9.7	12.6	13.6
Carlton	11,633	11,493	10,986	910	1,090	1,124	7.3	8.7	9.3
Cook	2,163	2,078	2,113	153	193	237	6.6	8.5	10.1
Itasca	15,401	15,146	15,028	1,429	1,527	2,149	8.5	9.2	12.5
Koochiching	7,039	6,862	6,608	495	479	689	6.6	6.5	9.4
Lake	3,247	3,220	3,294	460	534	839	12.4	14.2	20.3
St. Louis	83,145	80,903	78,888	5,584	6,375	9,702	6.3	7.3	11.0
City of Duluth	35,889	34,921	34,051	2,005	2,336	2,530	5.3	6.3	6.9
Balance St. Louis	47,256	45,982	44,837	3,579	4,039	7,172	7.0	8.1	13.8

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,185	42,894	43,748	0.7	-1.3	43,185	42,894	43,748	0.7	-1.3
Total Manufacturing	3,859	3,855	3,888	0.1	0.7	3,859	3,855	3,888	0.1	-0.7
Durable Goods	1,560	1,563	1,506	-0.2	3.6	1,560	1,563	1,506	-0.2	3.6
Nondurable Goods	2,299	2,292	2,382	0.3	-3.5	2,299	2,292	2,382	0.3	-3.5
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,326	39,039	39,860	0.7	-1.3	39,326	39,039	39,860	0.7	-1.3
Construction	933	1,093	2,281	-9.1	-56.5	993	1,093	2,281	-9.1	-56.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,937	2,689	2,667	9.2	10.1	2,937	2,689	2,667	9.2	10.1
Total Trade	10,897	10,840	10,815	0.5	0.8	21,422	21,268	21,595	0.7	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	1,610	1,610	1,671	0.0	-3.7	1,610	1,610	1,671	0.0	-3.7
Retail Trade	9,287	9,230	9,144	0.6	1.6	9,287	9,230	9,144	0.6	1.6
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,801	1,809	1,783	-0.4	1.0	1,801	1,809	1,783	-0.4	1.0
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,262	12,116	12,023	1.2	2.0	12,262	12,116	12,023	1.2	2.0
Health Services	5,507	5,469	5,216	0.7	5.6	8,823	8,785	8,409	0.4	4.9
Other Services	5,846	5,747	5,931	1.7	-1.4	10,383	10,087	10,411	2.9	-0.3
Government	10,436	10,492	10,291	-0.5	1.4	10,436	10,492	10,291	-0.5	1.4

Southern Minnesota

By Sue Borgfelt

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
REGION 6W	24,091	22,727	22,911	995	1,518	1,634	4.0	6.3	6.7
Big Stone	2,869	2,680	2,748	134	198	200	4.5	6.9	6.8
Chippewa	6,735	6,247	6,383	308	468	464	4.4	7.0	6.8
Lac Qui Parle	4,110	3,904	3,946	110	169	182	2.6	4.1	4.4
Swift	4,690	4,574	4,479	206	313	404	4.2	6.4	8.3
Yellow Medicine	5,687	5,322	5,355	237	370	384	4.0	6.5	6.7
REGION 8	59,067	55,860	55,579	2,233	3,458	3,626	3.6	5.8	6.1
Cottonwood	6,273	6,089	5,880	230	312	387	3.5	4.9	6.2
Jackson	5,154	4,846	4,891	261	363	584	4.8	7.0	10.7
Lincoln	3,226	2,998	3,061	121	222	194	3.6	6.9	6.0
Lyon	11,862	11,096	11,290	496	873	780	4.0	7.3	6.5
Murray	4,551	4,267	4,299	230	400	320	4.8	8.6	6.9
Nobles	10,291	9,797	9,632	357	528	506	3.4	5.1	5.0
Pipestone	5,480	5,244	4,890	112	176	185	2.0	3.2	3.6
Redwood	7,586	7,177	7,227	289	387	476	3.7	5.1	6.2
Rock	4,644	4,346	4,409	137	197	194	2.9	4.3	4.2
REGION 9	105,544	101,313	100,880	4,011	5,535	6,361	3.7	5.2	5.9
Blue Earth	27,723	27,120	26,390	738	1,006	1,179	2.6	3.6	4.3
Brown	13,020	12,474	12,525	514	772	750	3.8	5.8	5.6
Faribault	7,762	7,408	7,626	309	476	551	3.8	6.0	6.7
Le Sueur	10,513	9,755	10,184	643	864	948	5.8	8.1	8.5
Martin	11,410	10,894	10,935	624	719	882	5.2	6.2	7.5
Nicollet	14,212	13,904	13,530	365	505	565	2.5	3.5	4.0
Sibley	6,176	5,797	5,921	352	506	531	5.4	8.0	8.2
Waseca	8,917	8,615	8,465	297	469	650	3.2	5.2	7.1
Watonwan	5,811	5,346	5,304	169	218	305	2.8	3.9	5.4
REGION 10	212,904	204,323	201,239	7,313	9,704	11,355	3.3	4.5	5.3
Dodge	7,656	6,938	7,286	374	531	563	4.7	7.1	7.2
Fillmore	9,881	9,357	9,301	513	734	671	4.9	7.3	6.7
Freeborn	16,768	16,063	15,958	512	666	936	3.0	4.0	5.5
Goodhue	20,241	19,416	19,128	689	899	908	3.3	4.4	4.5
Houston	8,696	7,937	8,205	409	544	486	4.5	6.4	5.6
Mower	16,497	16,031	16,189	570	775	1,185	3.3	4.6	6.8
Olmsted	56,973	55,865	54,112	1,456	1,891	2,333	2.5	3.3	4.1
Rice	25,831	24,869	24,653	926	1,255	1,491	3.5	4.8	5.7
Steele	15,705	15,163	14,356	464	607	839	2.9	3.8	5.5
Wabasha	8,659	7,814	8,072	421	547	569	4.6	6.5	6.6
Winona	25,997	24,870	23,979	979	1,255	1,374	3.6	4.8	5.4
Rochester City	35,230	34,545	33,461	982	1,230	1,583	2.7	3.4	4.5

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	57,371	56,970	55,868	0.7	2.7
Total Manufacturing	10,771	10,760	10,277	0.1	4.8
Durable Goods	9,037	9,031	8,621	0.1	4.8
Nondurable Goods	1,734	1,729	1,656	0.3	4.7
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,600	46,210	45,591	0.8	2.2
Construction & Mining	1,703	1,520	1,595	12.0	6.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,685	1,708	1,666	-1.3	1.1
Total Trade	11,104	11,094	11,445	0.1	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	1,215	1,215	1,177	0.0	3.2
Retail Trade	9,889	9,879	10,268	0.1	-3.7
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,627	1,590	1,530	2.3	6.3
Total Services	24,465	24,109	23,269	1.5	5.1
Health Services	17,109	17,010	16,288	0.6	5.0
Other Services	7,356	7,099	6,981	3.6	5.4
Government	6,016	6,189	6,086	-2.8	-1.2

EMPLOYMENT RISES; UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS SHARPLY ALL ACROSS SOUTHERN MINNESOTA. In every county of Southern Minnesota, employment has increased and unemployment has dropped over the year. Moreover, unemployment decreased at a time when the labor force increased in all but three counties. Not counting these three counties, the unemployment rate dropped between 1.1 and 4.1 percentage points in every county. Overall, the average unemployment rate was 3.5 percent for all of Southern Minnesota, probably the lowest April rate since 1978, when it was also 3.5 percent. Although considerable statistical error may be involved, this echoes the drop in unemployment all across Minnesota and in much of the United States.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased over the past year in the Rochester MSA, although the percent yearly increase continued to diminish, from 4.3 percent in January to 2.7 percent in April. Over the past five years, it has risen an average of three percent per year.

With all the construction at medical facilities, construction employment was up the most (approximately 6.8%) over the year, for an additional 108 jobs. Finance, insurance and real estate increased 6.3 percent. From April 1987 to April 1988, health services generated the most jobs at 821, manufacturing, 494 jobs, and other services, 375 jobs.

Losing jobs over the year were retail trade (down 3.7% or 379 jobs) and government (down 70 jobs), primarily due to the local sector. Government also declined over the month by 173 jobs, again primarily due to the local sector.

Manufacturing employment grew roughly twice as fast over the year as nonmanufacturing employment. However, over the past several years, nonmanufacturing has grown faster. Retail trade employment, totaling over 10,000 jobs every month except one between June 1986 and January 1988, dipped below the 10,000 mark in February and has remained there.

Research Summaries

1988 Recruiting Outlook and Wage Trends

By Bruce Steuernagel

Although companies remain selective in hiring new college graduates, most surveys report that campus recruiting and expected hiring in 1988 will be as good as or better than 1987. Top salaries are going to graduates with bachelors degrees in engineering, computer sciences, math and statistics.

According Recruiting Trends 1987-88, a survey of more than 1,000 employers conducted annually by Michigan State University, hiring of college graduates is expected to be 3.8 percent higher this year than last year. Northwestern University's annual survey of recruitment activity found that companies plan to hire 10 percent more graduates with bachelor's degrees this year. Major fields in greatest demand are restaurant and institutional management, marketing/sales, geology, accounting, and electrical engineering. The expected increase in demand is noticeably greater for bachelor's degrees (4 percent) than MBA's (0.4 percent). The greatest employment opportunities for new graduates appear to be in the southwest U.S., according to the Michigan State University survey.

Starting salaries for new graduates are generally up by about 4 percent from a year ago. The following tables show the average starting salaries for bachelor's graduates in 1988 in various fields.

	Michigan State	Northwestern
Engineering		$29,820
Electrical	$29,924	
Mechanical	29,457	
Chemical	30,197	
Accounting	22,838	24,324
Business Adm. (MBA)	20,335	22,920
Liberal Arts	19,212	22,608
Computer Science		27,372
Chemistry		25,692
Math/Statistics		26,112
Economics/Finance		23,136
Social Science	19,672	

Sources: Recruiting Trends 1987-88, Michigan State University, Placement Services
Northwestern University, Placement Center

According to another survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, compensation costs for the 12 months ended in March 1988 increased 4.1 percent. This marked the first time in eight years that compensation costs have increased compared to the previous year. The increase resulted primarily from a five percent increase in employers social security tax rate and higher health insurance costs. Wage and salary gains over the year were the same as in the previous year, 3.5 percent. The following table shows 12-month percent changes in compensation costs for private industry workers over the past eight years.

12-month percent changes, private industry workers

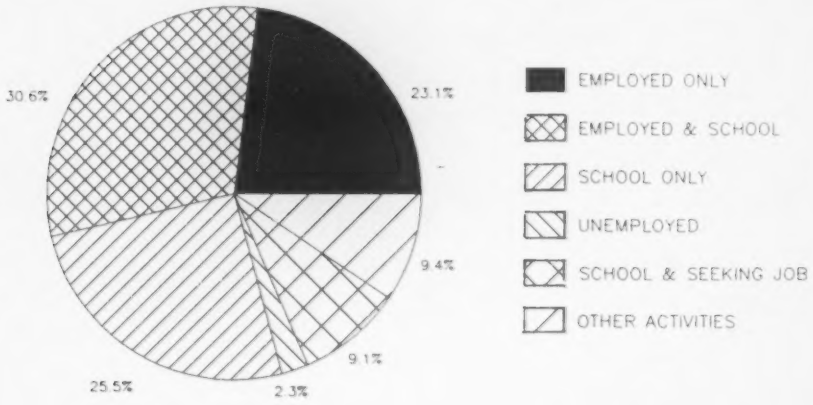
Year ended in March	Compensation costs	Wages and salaries	Benefit costs
1981	10.7	9.3	14.4
1982	7.8	8.1	7.0
1983	6.4	5.4	9.0
1984	5.7	5.0	7.5
1985	4.4	4.1	5.3
1986	3.8	3.9	3.2
1987	3.1	3.2	2.9
1988	3.9	3.3	5.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

For those interested in educational program evaluation, the results of the Minnesota High School Follow-Up survey of the class of 1986 have recently been published. Approximately 150 high schools collected data on nearly 16,500 students throughout Minnesota. Although it is not a random or statistically valid sample, the 150 schools were diverse in terms of size and location. The following pie graph displays the activities of students one year after their graduation in 1986.

A significant trend over the past ten years has been the increase in the proportion of students who are working and going to school, 30.7 percent in 1986 compared to 23.5 percent in 1977. The proportion who only worked following graduation dropped from 35.4 percent in 1977 to 23.1 percent in 1986.

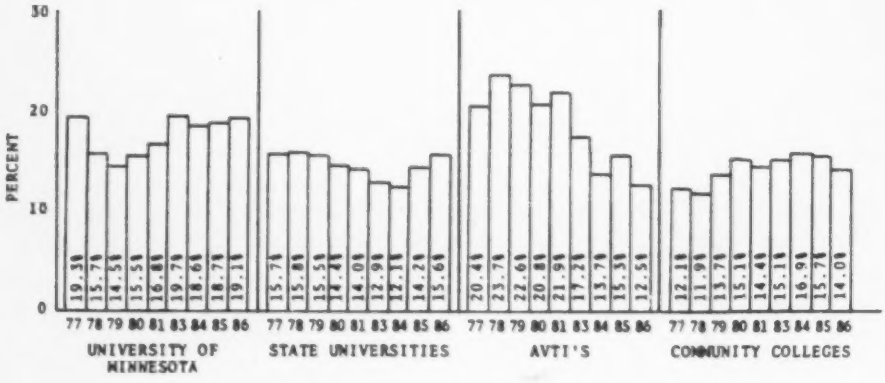
CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1986 GRADUATES ONE YEAR LATER

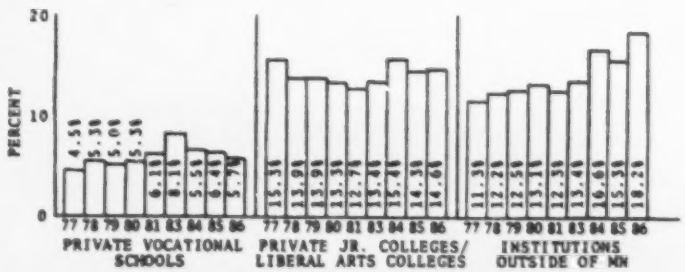


Of the nearly 68 percent of students who were continuing their education a year after high school graduation the following bar chart shows, in a historical context, the types of post-secondary institution they were attending.

The most noticeable trend in post-secondary enrollment is the increase in the proportion of students who attend institutions outside of Minnesota after graduating from high school, now nearly 1 out of 5.

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY INDIVIDUALS AT PRESENT CLASSES 1977-1981 AND 1983-1986





Follow-Up 87
Minnesota High School Follow-Up
Class of 1986: One Year Later
Trend Data: 1978 - 1987,

Historical Labor Force Information From The Current Population Survey

By Don Hilber

The data presented in the following tables are a sampling of the information available through the Current Population Survey (CPS). This national survey is conducted each month by the U.S. Bureau of the Census with results published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Due to the relatively small sample size at the sub-national level (800 households in Minnesota), information for geographic areas is only tabulated annually.

The CPS produces a wealth of information on the current status of the labor force. It is the only source between di-cennial censuses that offers any indication of the employment situation faced by groups according to their age, race or sex. Its purpose, however, is to provide a broad overview rather than detailed characteristics. Caution is advised in using specific components of this data set.

The accompanying tables reproduce Minnesota's historical CPS series for unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, unemployment by reason, unemployment by duration and full- and part-time status of the labor force. The starting year for each series differs based on when that topic became incorporated into the survey.

Every year, data for all states and selected metropolitan areas is published in Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, obtainable from the U.S. Government Printing Office. There is no publication that combines data from different years, but our office maintains a full set. Our office also receives tabulations prior to publication which contain additional information.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION AND REASON, MINNESOTA (In Thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	DURATION				REASON			
		LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	RE-ENTRANTS	NEW ENTRANTS
1976	110	INA	INA	14	15	46	19	31	14
1977	98	42	32	12	11	39	15	30	12
1978	76	41	20	8	7	26	12	27	12
1979	86	46	28	8	4	36	11	27	12
1980	120	54	40	17	9	64	11	35	10
1981	118	56	35	13	14	56	15	35	13
1982	169	59	57	26	28	90	17	42	21
1983	178	61	45	30	41	106	12	42	18
1984	141	50	43	19	29	76	16	34	15
1985	133	59	38	14	22	61	14	43	16
1986	118	54	34	15	15	61	11	33	13
1987	122	50	41	16	15	66	14	32	10

INA = Information not available

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE, MINNESOTA (In Thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE			PART TIME LABOR FORCE	
		EMPLOYED ON FULL-TIME SCHEDULES	EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS	UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK	EMPLOYED VOLUNTARILY PART-TIME	UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK
1975	1,799	1,302	58	84	332	23
1976	1,865	1,345	59	83	351	27
1977	1,918	1,380	57	69	383	28
1978	1,993	1,487	52	51	378	25
1979	2,064	1,535	57	61	386	25
1980	2,116	1,510	79	91	407	29
1981	2,143	1,519	93	88	412	30
1982	2,166	1,485	125	138	386	32
1983	2,174	1,501	132	140	363	37
1984	2,229	1,574	121	110	393	31
1985	2,234	1,567	114	98	419	36
1986	2,213	1,589	128	86	378	32
1987	2,259	1,638	111	92	388	30

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE AND SEX, MINNESOTA (In Percent)

YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TEENS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TEENS
1974	4.3	4.1	4.7	INA	65.3	81.8	49.4	INA
1975	5.9	5.5	6.6	13.2	64.9	80.6	49.8	64.1
1976	5.9	4.9	7.4	10.4	65.8	81.4	50.7	67.1
1977	5.1	4.6	5.8	11.1	66.7	80.4	53.2	68.2
1978	3.8	3.1	4.8	9.8	68.1	80.9	55.6	69.7
1979	4.2	4.1	4.2	13.1	69.0	81.2	57.2	70.6
1980	5.7	6.1	5.1	11.7	69.6	80.6	59.1	71.9
1981	5.5	5.8	5.2	13.7	70.7	81.2	60.8	71.0
1982	7.8	8.3	7.3	14.3	70.6	80.8	60.9	68.6
1983	8.2	9.2	6.9	17.1	70.5	79.9	61.6	65.6
1984	6.3	7.3	5.1	11.8	71.7	80.9	62.7	69.3
1985	6.0	6.4	5.5	12.5	71.2	79.8	62.9	70.2
1986	5.3	5.3	5.3	12.8	70.5	80.2	61.4	70.2
1987	5.4	5.9	4.8	12.0	70.7	79.9	62.1	74.2

INA = Information not available

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, JULY 1987

By Mike Casey

	SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS*	SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS
MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, nursing (RN, LPN, aides) #, clerical (experienced), truck drivers (over the road) #, retail clerks #, skilled trades (electricians, carpenters)	clerical (inexperienced) #, general laborers #, factory workers construction laborers #
CENTRAL MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, retail clerks #	clerical (inexperienced) #
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL:	clerical (experienced) #, food service workers #, nursing (RN, LPN) machinist	factory workers computer programers electronics assemblers warehouse workers
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers, nursing (RN, LPN, etc.) #, clerical (experienced), skilled trades (carpenters, electricians)	clerical (inexperienced) #, heavy equipment operators mine production workers
NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, nursing (RN,LPN)	general laborers, clerical (inexperienced) #, factory workers
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, truck drivers (over the road) #, clerical (experienced), retail clerks, nursing (RN, LPN), commissioned sales workers	clerical (inexperienced) #, general laborers construction laborers

* Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

Forecasts of GNP & Minnesota Payroll Employment

By Charles Cline

Real Gross National Product grew faster than expected in the first quarter of this year(3.9%). In a similar manner our forecasts show slightly higher annual growth rates than those computed last quarter. For 1988-2 through 1989-2 we forecast real GNP to grow by 5.16 % and Minnesota nonfarm wage and salary employment to grow by 4.81 %. For 1989-2 through 1990-2 the forecast is for growth of 3.06% in real GNP and 4.08% in Minnesota employment.

Our average of the forecasts for real GNP published by the Conference Board in April shows a forecast of 2.02% and 1.38% for the same periods as above. This implies a forecasted growth in Minnesota employment of 1.91% and 1.48%.

These increases are very small, especially considering the size of the confidence intervals that surround all forecasts. This means that the forecasts are for little change. This is not surprising in light of the more or less flat growth rates over the last several quarters.

When compared with actual estimates for the first quarter, our forecasts for that period published last quarter, show the following percent errors. Real GNP, +0.34%; Minnesota employment, +0.56%, Mining, -2.30%; Construction, +3.44 %; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, -0.30%; Government, +0.70%; Manufacturing, -0.57%; Mining, -2.30%; Services, =0.28%, Wholesale and Retail Trade, +0.12%; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, +0.60%.

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1988:1	3,918.0	1,956.63	6.10	64.32	377.50	100.50	482.93	121.72	418.69	324.87
Forecasts										
1988:2	3,969.58	2,030.63	6.93	82.40	385.82	103.15	503.82	124.32	496.42	327.63
1988:3	4,027.60	2,058.00	7.07	97.36	403.66	103.29	510.91	126.25	504.88	301.88
1988:4	4,080.30	2,090.45	6.72	91.22	399.39	106.50	517.49	126.04	511.45	330.84
1989:1	4,129.59	2,046.49	6.34	68.61	396.46	104.35	501.14	126.34	507.61	331.97
1989:2	4,174.23	2,128.31	7.25	87.09	406.29	107.20	524.51	129.14	526.96	334.81
1989:3	4,210.34	2,160.82	7.32	102.00	425.51	107.88	531.55	131.14	533.14	309.97
1989:4	4,243.81	2,191.62	6.87	94.31	420.55	111.10	539.25	130.93	539.91	338.32
1990:1	4,274.31	2,136.84	6.46	69.96	415.47	108.20	520.34	131.16	535.42	339.43
1990:2	4,301.79	2,215.04	7.39	88.09	423.35	110.93	543.06	133.96	555.44	342.04

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Per Capita Personal Income For Minnesota Counties

By Ben Boyle

Introduction

Per capita personal income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Personal Income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income such as health insurance and bonuses, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments less personal contributions for social insurance. Per capita personal income is defined as personal income of the area's residents divided by the resident population of the area.

This measure, however, should be used with caution for the following reasons.

In many instances, an unusually high or low per capita personal is the temporary result of unusual conditions, such as a bumper crop, a major construction project (e.g., a defense facility, nuclear plant or dam), or a catastrophe (e.g., a tornado or drought). In some cases, a high per capita income is not representative of the standard of living of an area. For example, a construction project may attract a large number of highly paid workers who are included in the population but who send a substantial portion of their wages to dependents living in other areas. Conversely, a county with a large institutional population (e.g., residents of a college, prison, or state mental institution) may show an unusually low per capita income, which is not necessarily indicative of the economic well-being of the noninstitutional population. Also, in counties that are characterized by a small population and a high level of dependence upon farming, the per capita income will react more sharply to the vagaries in weather, world market demand, and changing government policies related to agriculture than in counties where the sources of income are more diversified.

The descriptions of the data, sources and methods as well as the latest income figures are those furnished by the Regional Economics Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the United States Department of Commerce. The descriptions appeared in an earlier REIS publication, while the 1981-86 income numbers were made available in May by REIS.

Highlights

Developments in 1986

As shown in the table below, which arrays counties in descending order of per capita income, six of the first nine were located in Region 11 (The Seven County Metropolitan Area). These nine counties had 1986 per capita personal incomes which exceeded the statewide per capita income of $14,992.

The Nine Highest Counties
in Per Capita Personal Income in 1986

1.	Hennepin	$19,303
2.	Olmsted	$16,798
3.	Ramsey	$16,795
4.	Dakota	$16,677
5.	Washington	$16,332
6.	Traverse	$16,173
7.	Scott	$15,247
8.	Kittson	$15,187
9.	Carver	$15,176

The highest per capita incomes are usually concentrated in the metropolitan area counties because of the greater industrialization and the large number of financial institutions. Olmsted County is almost always high in the rankings due to the concentration of highly paid health professionals and reasonably well paid manufacturing workers in the Rochester area. Kittson and Traverse counties climbed in the 1984 rankings because of huge increases in farm income and have remained high as farm incomes either rose further or stayed relatively high. These two counties also have small and declining populations which tend to exaggerate changes in the per capita income.

Of the 20 counties which grew more than 10 percent in per capita personal income between 1985 and 1986, all were outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area. Also, 15 of these counties had populations of less than 20,000 and were, for the most part, declining in population.

Changes Between 1981 and 1986

As might be expected and as shown in the table below, a number of counties which ranked high in income level during 1986 also ranked high in absolute growth between 1981 and 1986.

The Fifteen Highest Counties
in Absolute Growth in
Per Capita Personal Income
1981-86

1.	Traverse	$7,024
2.	Norman	$6,253
3.	Grant	$5,418
4.	Hennepin	$5,325
5.	Wilkin	$5,173
6.	Marshall	$5,081
7.	Kittson	$5,016
8.	Washington	$4,990
9.	Roseau	$4,947
10.	Olmsted	$4,939
11.	Mahnomen	$4,923
12.	Red Lake	$4,755
13.	Dakota	$4,581
14.	Ramsey	$4,449
15.	Polk	$4,172

Many of these counties were high in terms of percent increase between 1981 and 1986.

The Ten Highest Counties
in Percent Growth in
Per Capita Personal Income
1981-86

1.	Mahnomen	79.2%
2.	Traverse	76.8%
3.	Norman	72.6%
4.	Red Lake	69.1%
5.	Roseau	66.4%
6.	Marshall	60.6%
7.	Grant	57.8%
8.	Wilkin	54.1%
9.	Kittson	49.3%
10.	Pennington	46.0%

Per Capita Personal Income for Minnesota Counties and Metropolitan Areas 1981-86

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Minnesota	11,016	11,549	12,068	13,407	14,137	14,992	
Metropolitan Areas:							
Duluth, MN-WI	9,955	9,890	10,097	10,876	11,287	11,875	
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	10,320	10,877	11,593	12,288	12,642	13,369	
Mpls.-St. Paul, MN-WI	12,560	13,296	14,070	15,487	16,411	17,253	
Rochester, MN	11,859	13,038	13,639	15,150	15,831	16,798	
St. Cloud, MN	8,645	8,998	9,398	10,507	11,074	11,664	
Counties:							
Aitkin	7,245	7,796	8,318	8,975	9,516	9,840	82
Anoka	10,358	10,923	11,697	12,891	13,626	14,184	15
Becker	7,273	7,796	8,325	9,301	9,760	10,495	76
Beltrami	7,319	7,605	8,249	9,136	9,674	9,962	80
Benton	8,466	8,540	8,975	10,034	10,842	11,154	69
Big Stone	8,367	8,389	9,088	10,442	11,231	12,004	56
Blue Earth	9,869	9,942	10,153	11,577	12,042	12,747	35
Brown	9,845	10,067	10,159	11,492	12,119	13,177	30
Carlton	8,610	8,907	9,195	9,967	10,463	11,471	63
Carver	11,379	11,587	12,382	13,698	14,725	15,176	9
Cass	7,492	7,847	8,472	8,838	9,385	10,015	78
Chippewa	9,841	9,811	9,847	10,961	11,877	12,572	43
Chisago	9,581	10,055	10,643	11,679	12,136	12,901	34
Clay	9,057	9,632	10,188	11,286	11,514	12,516	44
Clearwater	6,468	6,809	6,929	8,172	8,244	9,032	86
Cook	9,066	9,559	10,141	10,815	11,419	12,059	55
Cottonwood	11,118	11,112	10,390	12,150	16,645	14,343	14
Crow Wing	8,309	8,897	9,516	10,388	10,847	11,205	68
Dakota	12,096	12,682	13,768	15,102	16,130	16,677	4
Dodge	9,247	9,501	9,448	10,906	11,422	12,707	37
Douglas	8,225	8,649	9,080	9,848	10,260	11,051	71
Faribault	11,101	10,704	10,286	12,055	12,710	13,921	17
Fillmore	9,065	9,208	9,198	10,890	10,921	12,397	48
Freeborn	10,020	10,505	10,335	11,539	11,911	12,936	33
Goodhue	9,917	10,328	10,753	12,007	12,548	13,756	19

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

Per Capita Personal Income for Counties continued

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Grant	9,379	10,107	11,252	12,163	13,107	14,797	11
Hennepin	13,978	14,879	15,626	17,222	18,240	19,303	1
Houston	8,721	8,694	9,200	10,084	10,700	11,577	62
Hubbard	7,236	7,685	8,239	8,999	9,517	9,991	79
Isanti	8,850	8,929	9,651	10,557	11,119	11,361	66
Itasca	8,344	8,598	9,079	9,814	10,179	10,572	74
Jackson	10,443	10,379	9,253	11,286	11,694	13,370	27
Kanabec	8,016	8,012	8,525	9,729	9,923	10,652	73
Kandiyohi	9,361	9,535	9,549	10,675	11,290	12,363	50
Kittson	10,171	10,158	9,735	17,136	14,638	15,187	8
Koochiching	8,387	8,856	9,672	10,370	10,151	10,571	75
Lac Qui Parle	10,240	9,590	9,225	10,183	11,427	12,636	39
Lake	9,195	8,380	7,812	8,727	8,939	8,855	87
Lake Of The Woods	8,066	8,351	8,984	10,006	9,898	10,492	77
Le Sueur	9,951	10,339	10,622	12,068	12,492	13,522	21
Lincoln	8,954	8,458	8,220	9,580	10,890	11,929	57
Lyon	10,091	10,148	10,211	11,309	12,109	13,223	29
McLeod	10,156	10,377	10,861	11,987	12,742	13,488	23
Mahnomen	6,214	7,127	8,150	11,035	9,797	11,137	70
Marshall	8,386	8,918	9,467	14,143	12,673	13,467	24
Martin	11,611	11,491	11,151	12,500	13,009	14,396	13
Meeker	9,542	9,783	9,475	10,918	11,586	12,403	47
Mille Lacs	8,967	9,029	9,574	10,419	10,493	11,274	67
Morrison	7,321	7,442	7,621	8,571	9,099	9,849	81
Mower	10,486	11,356	11,499	12,715	12,282	13,522	21
Murray	10,764	10,101	9,376	10,615	11,381	13,425	25
Nicollet	8,632	9,146	9,331	10,548	11,035	11,807	59
Nobles	10,870	10,884	10,379	11,340	12,101	13,596	18
Norman	8,615	10,401	10,326	14,964	13,738	14,868	10
Olmsted	11,859	13,038	13,639	15,150	15,831	16,798	2
Otter Tail	8,393	8,740	9,090	9,941	10,477	11,368	65
Pennington	8,371	9,540	9,557	11,211	11,643	12,222	52
Pine	7,119	7,609	7,903	8,512	8,847	9,691	84
Pipestone	9,371	9,404	9,350	10,666	11,167	12,664	38
Polk	9,237	9,546	10,315	12,502	12,781	13,409	26
Pope	8,786	8,588	8,261	9,627	10,071	10,848	72
Ramsey	12,346	13,116	13,753	15,115	15,896	16,795	3
Red Lake	6,886	7,814	8,263	11,683	11,456	11,641	61
Redwood	10,234	9,876	9,361	10,793	11,390	12,478	45

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

Per Capita Personal Income for Counties continued

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Renville	10,779	10,594	10,148	11,452	11,961	13,135	31
Rice	9,141	9,681	10,138	11,087	11,858	12,611	41
Rock	10,216	9,918	9,340	10,521	10,841	12,461	46
Roseau	7,449	8,688	8,866	12,083	11,126	12,396	49
St. Louis	10,075	10,004	10,163	10,941	11,361	11,918	58
Scott	11,232	11,497	12,674	14,126	14,962	15,247	7
Sherburne	8,964	9,448	9,870	11,447	11,557	12,069	54
Sibley	9,318	9,715	9,373	11,308	11,963	13,235	28
Stearns	8,597	8,978	9,363	10,347	10,987	11,664	60
Steele	10,477	10,846	11,325	12,444	13,285	14,183	16
Stevens	9,399	9,427	9,455	11,104	11,683	12,709	36
Swift	9,032	8,990	8,800	10,004	10,170	11,400	64
Todd	7,143	7,204	7,253	8,434	8,742	9,651	85
Traverse	9,149	9,734	10,546	12,936	14,553	16,173	6
Wabasha	9,312	9,454	9,715	11,049	11,362	12,178	53
Wadena	6,835	7,291	7,602	8,472	8,838	9,765	83
Waseca	10,335	10,452	10,656	12,493	12,568	13,555	20
Washington	11,342	12,141	13,038	14,412	15,539	16,332	5
Watonwan	10,955	10,913	10,425	11,725	11,708	12,973	32
Wilkin	9,566	9,825	10,631	12,954	14,035	14,739	12
Winona	8,998	9,560	10,017	11,200	11,636	12,582	42
Wright	9,359	9,616	10,350	11,329	12,165	12,615	40
Yellow Medicine	9,518	9,262	8,838	10,146	10,947	12,285	51

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

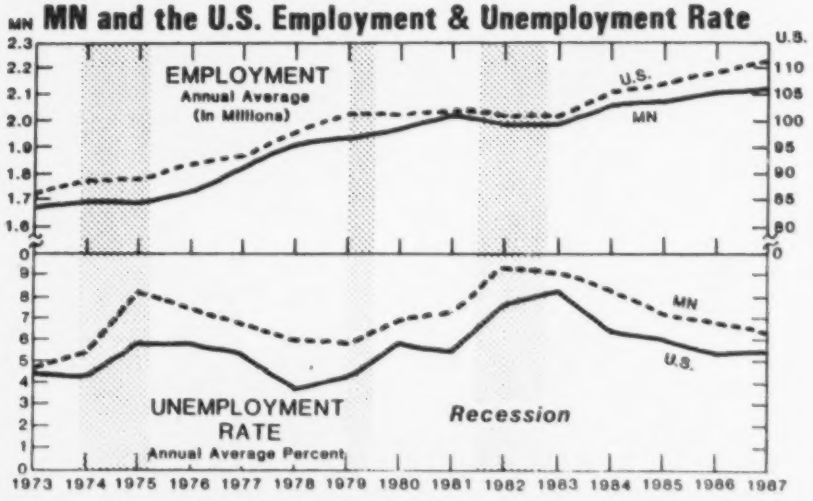
Statistical Section

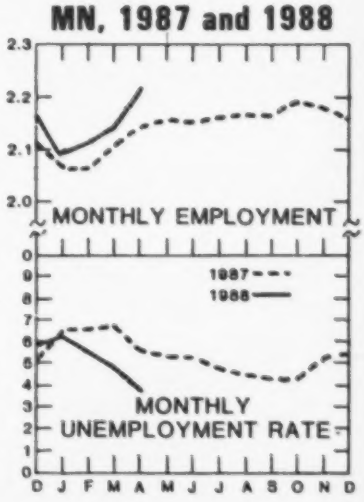
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	April 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	April 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,308.0	42.1	71.1	120.3	0.3	1.9
Employed	2,221.0	64.2	109.9	113.9	1.0	2.9
Unemployed	87.0	-22.1	-38.7	6.4	-0.7	-0.9
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	3.8	-1.0	-1.8	5.3	-0.6	-0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	-0.2	-0.9

*Components may not add to civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

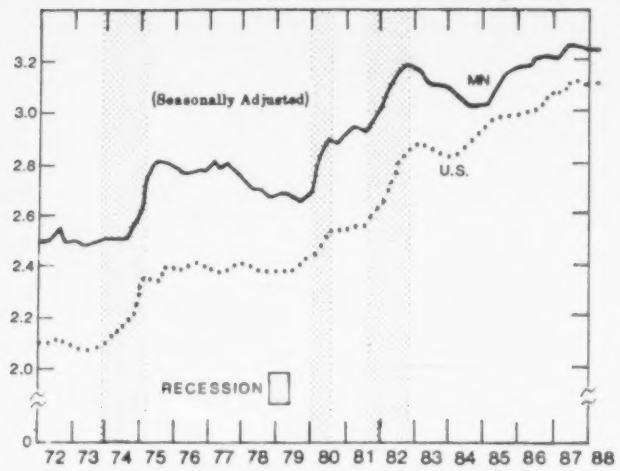
Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in Thousands)				United States (Annual Average in Millions)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1664.0	1592.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1704.0	1630.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1766.0	1686.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1769.0	1691.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1790.0	1684.0	106.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1850.0	1740.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1909.0	1811.0	98.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1979.0	1903.0	76.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2039.0	1954.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2111.0	1985.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2154.0	2035.0	119.0	5.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2167.0	1998.0	170.0	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2176.0	1998.0	178.0	8.2	111.6	100.8	10.7	9.6
1984	2227.0	2086.0	141.0	6.3	113.5	105.0	8.5	7.5
1985	2223.0	2091.0	133.0	6.0	115.5	107.2	8.3	7.2
1986	2230.0	2111.0	119.0	5.3	117.8	109.6	8.2	7.0
1987	2259.0	2137.0	122.0	5.4	119.9	112.4	7.4	6.2

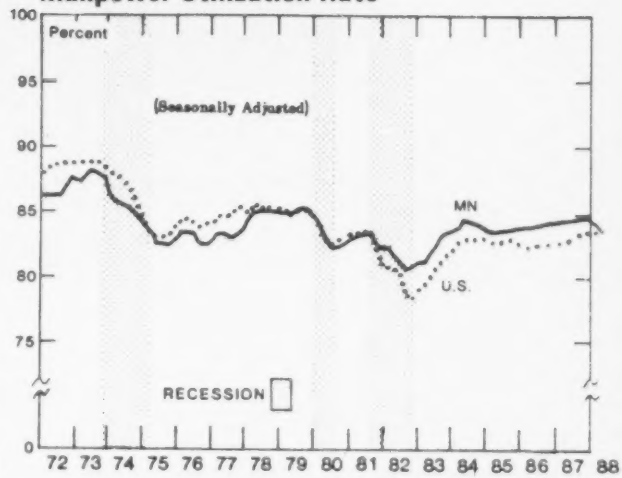




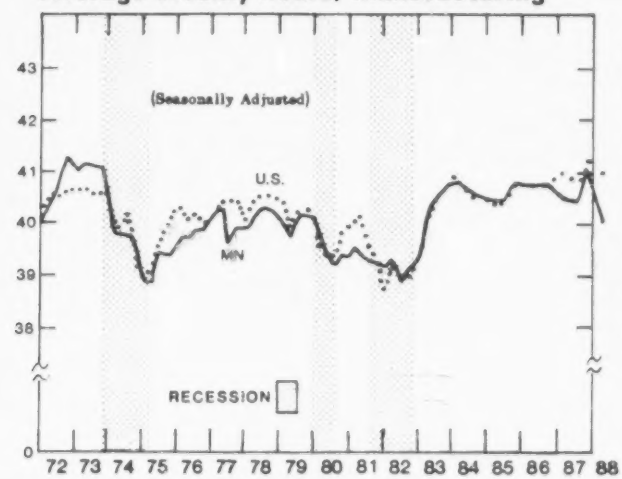
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



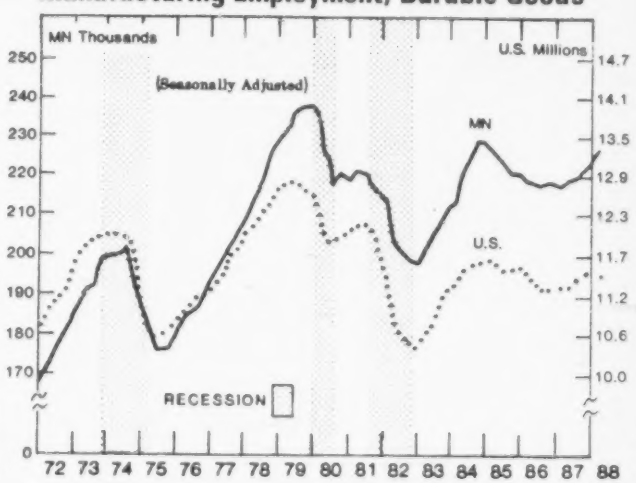
Manpower Utilization Rate



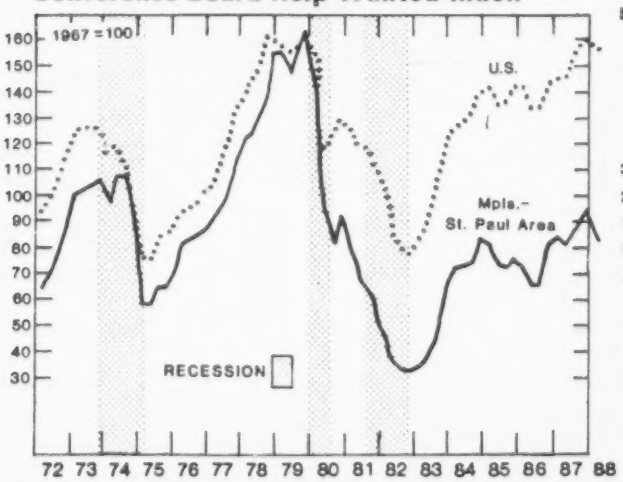
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



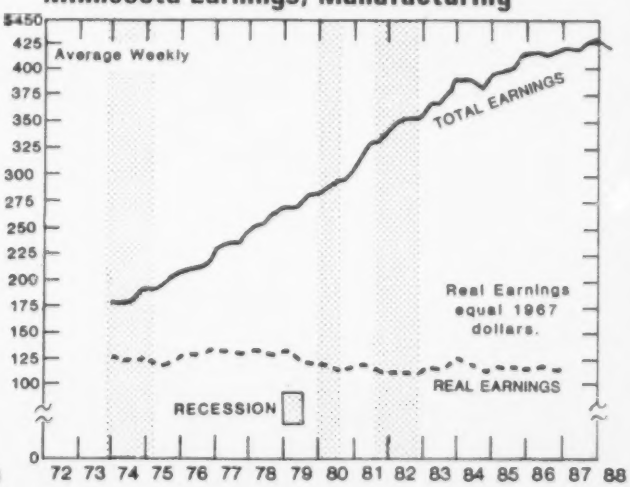
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



Conference Board Help Wanted Index



Minnesota Earnings, Manufacturing

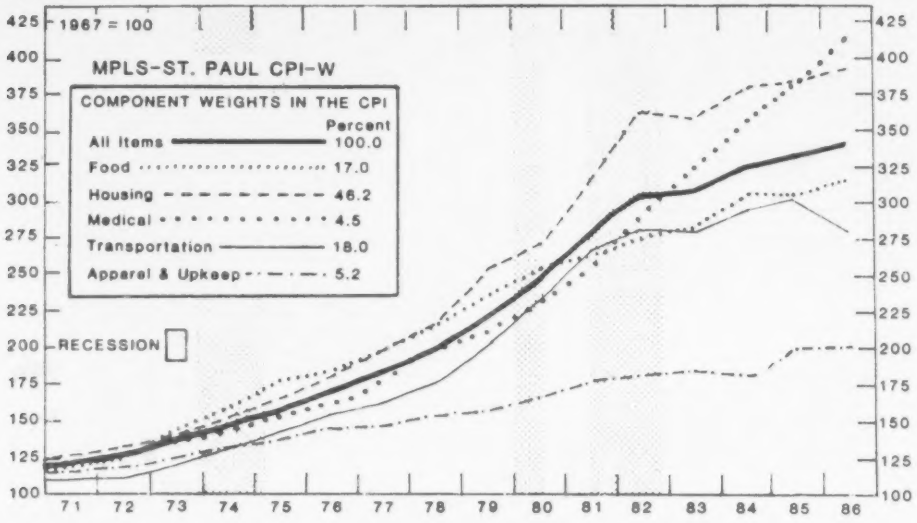


Unemployment Insurance Claimaints in Minnesota

Characteristics	First Quarter 1988			April 1988			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	45,194	105.1	-2.6	28,863	-31.9	-0.5	38.4
Under 45	34,573	104.2	-2.5	21,476	-33.2	-1.1	38.4
16-24	6,481	104.6	-9.9	3,294	-42.6	-12.5	41.5
25-34	17,541	106.5	-1.2	11,004	-33.0	0.6	37.7
35-44	10,551	100.4	0.3	7,178	-28.2	2.2	38.0
45 and Over	10,621	107.8	-2.8	7,387	-27.7	1.5	38.2
45-54	6,351	106.7	-1.1	4,332	-28.6	3.9	36.7
55 and Over	4,270	109.4	-5.3	3,055	-26.4	-1.7	40.4
Female	11,612	19.7	-6.4	9,817	-11.4	-11.2	26.2
Under 45	8,436	17.5	-6.4	7,128	-10.5	-11.0	25.2
16-24	1,565	26.2	-12.2	1,162	-17.6	-17.9	25.3
25-34	4,036	16.4	-5.1	3,432	-10.9	-11.9	25.0
35-44	2,835	14.8	-4.9	2,534	-6.1	-6.1	25.3
45 and Over	3,176	25.8	-6.4	2,689	-13.6	-11.6	29.0
45-54	1,864	21.4	-2.5	1,612	-10.8	-9.5	27.9
55 and Over	1,312	32.7	-11.4	1,077	-17.6	-14.6	30.7
By Industry	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	**35.3**
Ag., For., Fish.	2,059	114.7	3.3	752	-58.5	18.2	57.6
Mining	1,054	152.8	-62.1	532	-44.6	-70.4	66.2
Construction	23,801	176.3	17.7	14,291	-35.9	37.6	45.0
Manufacturing	10,559	45.6	-20.5	8,131	-16.4	-27.1	27.9
Pub. Utilities	2,411	84.2	-10.6	1,790	-25.1	-9.9	32.4
Wholesale Trade	2,635	43.4	-14.8	2,049	-21.1	-10.0	26.0
Retail Trade	4,444	41.4	-11.7	3,571	-17.3	-16.7	26.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,705	19.1	56.4	1,422	-15.2	44.4	35.7
Services	6,435	18.2	-3.3	5,058	-18.0	-6.4	26.2
Public Admin.	977	16.0	-19.1	538	-37.4	-15.4	35.7
Inf. Not Available	726	48.5	-3.6	546	-17.3	8.8	4.4
By Occupation	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	**35.3**
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,978	9.6	-1.8	5,239	-11.2	-4.3	30.1
Clerical	3,957	12.0	-6.2	3,402	-10.8	-10.2	26.5
Sales	1,622	24.1	-11.4	1,372	-13.5	-11.8	28.4
Services	2,635	24.4	-10.0	1,935	-22.8	-17.9	27.2
Farm., For., Fish.	1,822	106.6	7.6	675	-57.9	14.2	49.9
Processing	2,101	98.8	-10.5	1,797	-17.5	-7.6	27.3
Machine Trade	2,297	46.3	-28.3	1,645	-21.4	-33.9	27.6
Benchwork	3,072	22.3	-16.9	2,347	-12.6	-26.0	20.7
Structural Work	24,104	170.3	12.7	14,240	-36.4	25.9	43.1
Misc.	8,953	111.5	-19.8	5,830	-30.8	-18.9	39.1
Inf. Not Available	265	66.7	12.8	198	-23.8	4.8	35.4
By Duration	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	-
0-14 Weeks	48,063	79.5	-3.1	25,026	-37.2	-7.2	-
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	8,743	76.0	-5.2	13,654	0.2	4.2	-

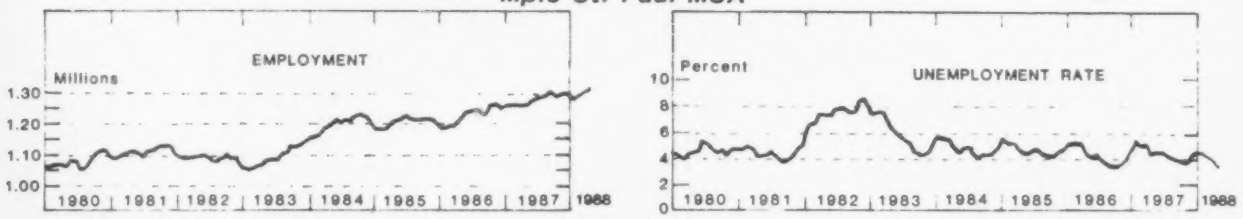
The above table includes data on those claiming benefits from the regular state program. Federal benefits from extended programs are reported only when those programs are in effect. employees and veterans are excluded, and recipients of

Consumer Price Index–Major Components *(Annual Averages)*

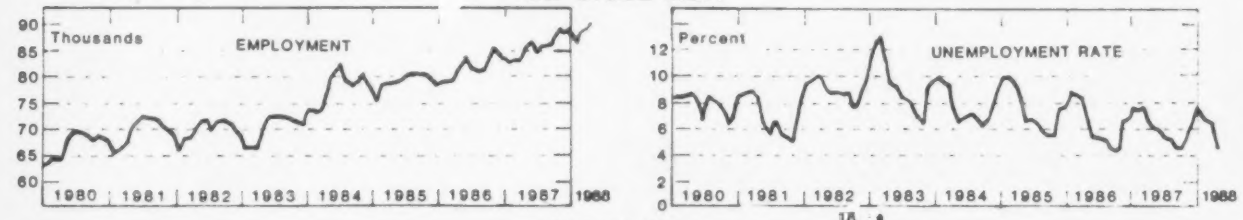


Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

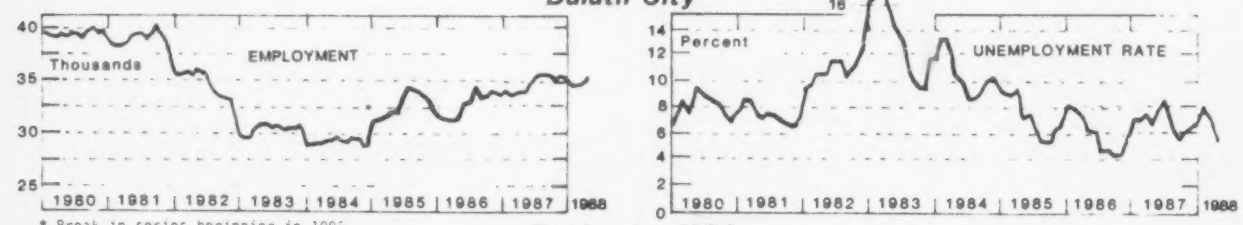
Mpls-St. Paul MSA



St. Cloud MSA

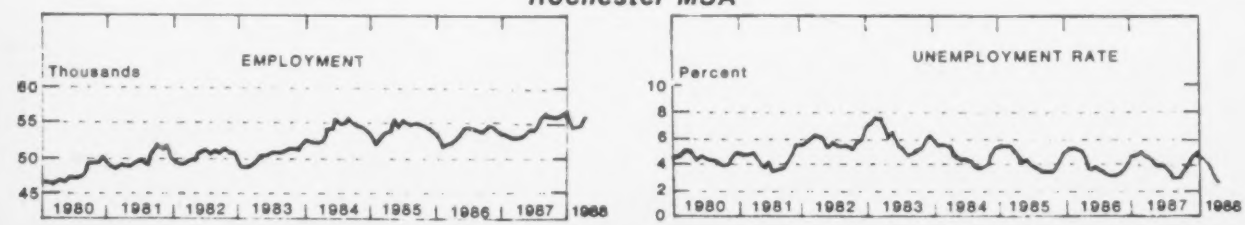


Duluth City



* Break in series beginning in 1985.

Rochester MSA

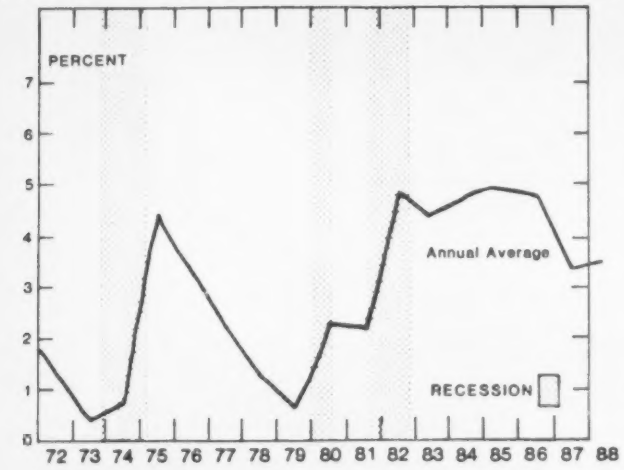


National Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

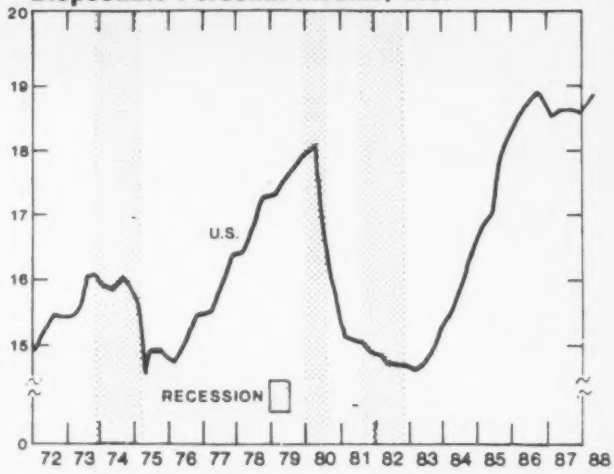
Type of Economic Activity	United States		
	I QUARTER 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions o 1972 Dollars)	3,902.6	0.6	3.5
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2,528.2	0.9	2.1
Durable Goods	396.2	3.0	5.4
Nondurable Goods	874.2	0.0	-1.0
Services	1,257.7	1.0	3.4
Gross Private Domestic Investment	738.4	2.1	9.9
Nonresidential, Fixed	488.3	4.9	14.6
Residential, Fixed	192.2	-2.4	-3.0
Net Exports	-132.2	#	#
Government Purchases	768.3	-2.6	1.1
Federal	325.3	-6.4	-0.6
State and Local	442.9	0.4	2.5
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) 1/	-151.8	-160.2	-170.5
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP 1/	3.3	3.5	3.9
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	129,669	1.7	6.7
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	134.5	1.0	6.0
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1,480	-3.5	-16.8
Plant Utilization Rates	82.6	0.4	3.2
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	114,656	1.9	12.8
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,897.2	1.1	6.4
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,320.2	1.4	6.2
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	15,891	0.9	5.4
1967 Dollars	4,648	0.4	1.5
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	11,650		4.0
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	419.75	1.0	4.2
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	2,946.4	1.7	4.1
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	6.00	0.0	9.1
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	8.59	-3.2	14.5
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.8	1.1	2.7
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	116.1	0.6	4.0
Food	115.8	1.1	3.0
Housing	116.6	1.0	3.7
Apparel	111.6	-2.5	4.1
Transportation	106.8	-0.7	3.7
Medical Care	135.4	2.0	6.3
Personal Care	117.7	1.2	3.4
Producer Price Index	104.7	0.6	3.8
Finished Goods	104.3	0.0	2.1
Raw Materials	94.1	-1.2	4.7

Percent change not applicable
1/ Represents values - not percent change.

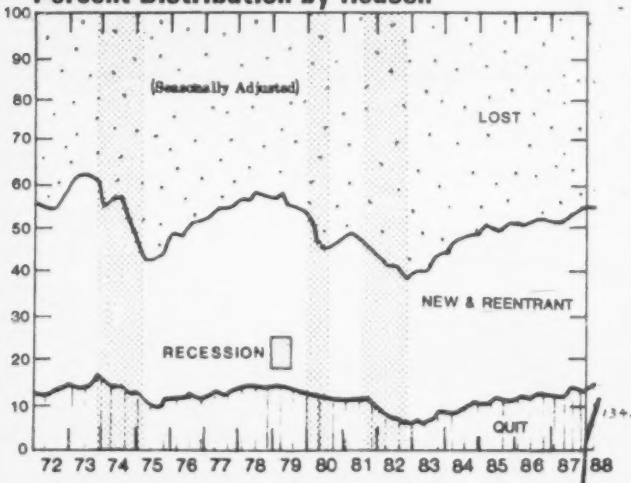
Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)



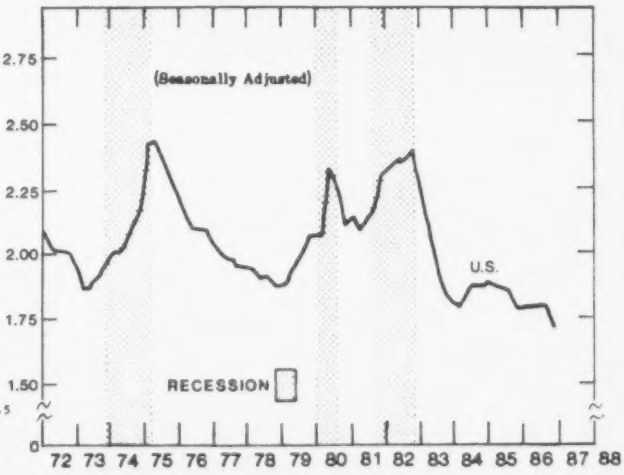
Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.



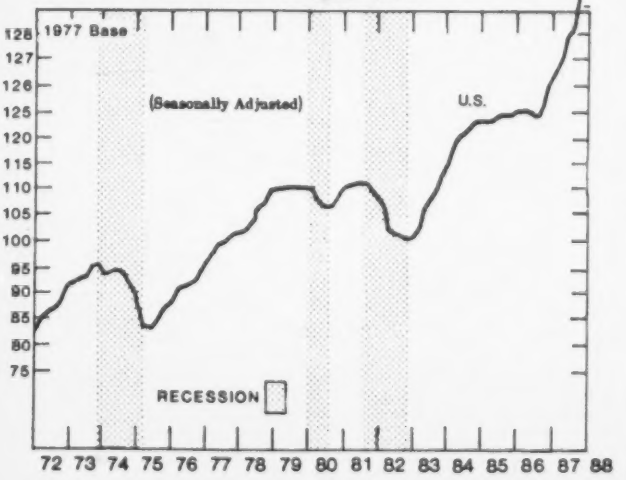
U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



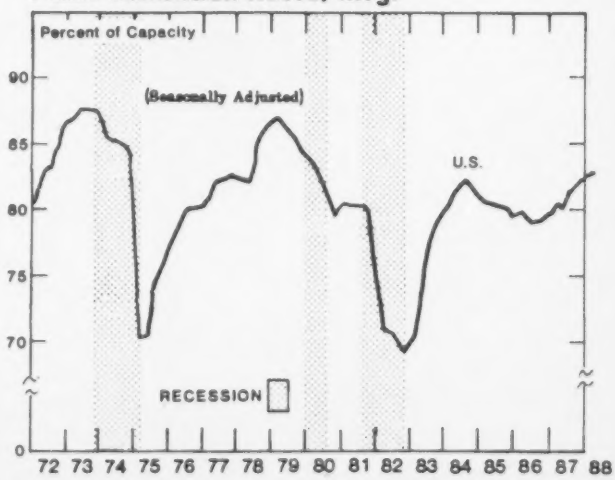
Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.



Index of Industrial Production



Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



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Average Covered Employment & Wages by Economic Region for the Calendar Year 1986 by Two Digits of Industry (also available for 1976-1985)